佛朗哥去世、国家开放后，爱德华·博埃特决定前往中国，亲身体验这个世界上最大的共产主义国家。他在那里待了几个月，期间采访了许多人，录制了各种声音，并收获了一段他渴望与所有人分享的经历。因此，一回到巴塞罗那，他就说服了他的上司，让他制作一档特别节目。

这档节目于1979年6月在巴塞罗那广播电台播出，内容涉及社会与经济方面的数据。节目还谈到了混乱的交通和旅游业，其中不仅包含了采访，甚至还有中国广播电台的录音。

首先必须说的是，尽管已有许多优秀且详尽的西语作品描绘中国，但那句“百闻不如一见”的老话至今仍然有效；或者，就我们这个广播节目而言，应该说是“百闻不如一-听”。毫无疑问，除了我们都知道的基本数据——8 亿 5 千万居民和近 1000 万平方公里的国土面积——今天的中国远不止于此。因此，在这档特别广播节目中，我们将向您展示这个国家的许多其他方面，相信会让不止一个人感到惊讶。
First of all, it must be said that despite the many good things that have been written in our language about China, the phrase "seeing is believing" is still valid—or better yet in our case, "hearing is believing." Unquestionably, apart from the facts we all know—its 850 million inhabitants and its nearly 10 million square kilometers of territory—China today is much more than all that. Therefore, in this special radio program, we are going to show many other aspects of this country that are sure to surprise more than one of you.

有人在我出发前往中华人民共和国之前告诉我，那几乎就像是去另一个星球，说实话，他并没说错。
Someone told me before I left for the People's Republic that it was almost like going to another planet, and the truth is, they were not far off.

中国的近代史有一个关键年份：1976 年。就在这一年，著名的“四人帮”几乎像变魔术一样从政府领导层中消失了。在长达十年的时间里，这个由毛泽东的遗孀江青女士领导的团伙，使这位前中国主席的思想完全激化，将国家引向了几乎完全的经济危机。
The recent history of China has a key date: 1976. This is the year in which the famous "Gang of Four" disappeared from the head of the government, almost as if by magic. For ten years, led by Mao Zedong's widow, Mrs. Jiang Qing, this group completely radicalized the

thinking of the former Chinese president, leading the country down the path of an almost total economic crisis.

但在76年，现任共和国主席华国锋接管了国家，中国从此开启了许多人所称的“新长征”，甚至是“新革命”。如果你随便问一个街上的中国人对“四人帮”的看法，他的回答会和一个非右翼的西班牙公民对佛朗哥40年统治的看法类似。
But in ’76, the current president of the republic, Hua Guofeng, took charge of the country, and China then began what many have come to call the "new Long March" or even the "new revolution." If you ask any Chinese person on the street their opinion of the Gang of Four, their response will be similar to what a non-right-wing citizen in a Spanish street might say about Franco’s 40 years.

当一个西方人从中国回来时，他会被各种关于他所访问国家的问题轰炸。那么，在这个节目里，我们就来回答那些您此刻可能正在思考的关于中国的问题。
When a Westerner returns from China, they are bombarded with all kinds of questions about the country they visited. So, in this program, we will answer those questions about China that you might be formulating right now.

但中国人幸福吗？会不会像最近常说的那样，他们都被“洗脑”了？我承认，我刚到这个国家时也对自己提出了同样的问题。一有机会，我便试图在听不到官方说法的地方寻找答案。
But are the Chinese happy? Could it be that they are all "brainwashed," as is often said lately? I admit that I asked myself this same question upon my arrival in the country, and at the first opportunity I had, I tried to find an answer where the official version could not be heard.

那是在上海，靠近港口的地方。一个已届中年的男人走近我，后来他告诉我他58岁。他能说一口流利的英语，因为在革命前的青年时代，他曾在一家美国船运公司工作。他或许是唯一一个对我提出这个问题不感到惊讶的中国人。然而，他的回答却斩钉截铁：“一个中国人如果不是出于信念而成为毛主义者，那他就是出于需要。”
It was near the port in Shanghai. A middle-aged man approached me; he

would later tell me he was 58 years old. He spoke English correctly, as in his youth, before the revolution, he had worked for an American shipping company. He was perhaps the only Chinese person who was not surprised that I asked that question. His answer, however, was blunt: "The Chinese who is not a Maoist by conviction is one by necessity."

现在我们来谈谈生活水平。中国是一个全面发展中的国家，其人均收入是当今世界最低之一，每人不到300美元。但无论如何，在过去几年里，物价和工资之间保持了完全的平衡。一个中国人的月薪在50至75元之间，也就是大约2000至3000比塞塔。

Let's talk now about the standard of living. China is a country in full development. Its per capita income is one of the lowest that can exist today; it does not reach 300 dollars per head. In any case, in recent years, a total balance has been maintained between prices and wages. The monthly salary of a Chinese person ranges between 50 and 75 yuan, that is, between 2,000 and 3,000 pesetas, more or less.

一个四口之家的住房租金每月大约需要2元，换算成比塞塔也就是大约20杜罗（100比塞塔）。一个四口之家在市场上购买一个月食物的开销大约是15元，即500比塞塔。

The rent for a home for a family of four costs about 2 yuan a month, which translated into pesetas is something like 20 duros (100 pesetas). Food for four people bought at the market for a whole month costs about 15 yuan, that is, 500 pesetas.

再举些别的例子，一辆在中国如今几乎是必需品的自行车，价格在100到150元之间，也就是大约4500比塞塔。换句话说，比一个工人一个月的工资稍高一些。需要指出的是，中国也有一家储蓄银行，当然是隶属于国家的，它为储户提供3%的利息。

In another vein, for example, a bicycle, which is almost essential in China today, costs from 100 to 150 yuan, that is, about 4,500 pesetas. In other words, a little more than what a worker earns in a month. It should be noted that in China there is also a savings bank, which of course belongs to the state, and it offers its depositors an interest rate of 3%.

对一个在中国的外国人来说，最好奇的事情之一就是想知道他们对我们了解多少。在这篇报道中，我们有两种说法：知识分子的版本和普通百姓的版本。
One of the curiosities that can most attract the attention of a foreigner in China is to know what they know about us. In this report, we have two versions: the version of the intellectual and that of the man on the street.

对于以南京大学文哲学院院长、现于中国共产党内担任要职的吴福民教授的权威声音为代表的政治知识分子来说，西班牙是这样的：虽然从地理上看，西班牙在欧洲，离中国很远，但我们同样饶有兴致地密切关注着……
For the political intellectual, represented here by the authoritative voice of Professor Wu Fuming, dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters at Nanking, and currently holding an important position in the Chinese Communist Party, Spain is this: Although geographically Spain is distant from China in Europe, with equal interest we follow very closely what...

……今天在西班牙发生的一切。我们对西班牙人民怀有深厚的感情。任何一个学过历史的学生都确切地知道，西班牙人民拥有美好的……
...is happening in Spain today. We hold great affection for the Spanish people. Any student who has studied history knows for a fact that the Spanish people possess a beautiful...

……反侵略传统，尤其是在近代史和当代史中。关于佛朗哥，中国知识分子也有自己的看法：“他死了比活着好。看起来局势变得更有活力、更生动了。”
...anti-aggression tradition, especially in modern history and particularly in its contemporary history. Chinese intellectuals also have their opinion on Franco: "It is better that he is dead than alive. It seems the situation has become more lively and dynamic."

压在我们身上的一块巨石从上到下地掉落了。我们通过报纸和其他文件得以证实，西班牙存在着一场非常强大的运动。
A great rock that was oppressing us has fallen from above. We have been able to verify through the press and other documents that a very powerful movement exists in Spain.

给我们留下的总体印象是，西班牙人民正处于全面觉醒和意识提升的过程中。中国知识分子一直很感兴趣的，正是我们的文化。你们拥有灿烂的文化。
The general impression we have is that the Spanish people are in the full process of awakening and raising awareness. Something that has always interested Chinese intellectuals is precisely our culture. You have a flourishing culture.

（比如）塞万提斯笔下那位著名的、机智的伊达尔戈——堂吉诃德。这位院长说他至少读过三遍《堂吉诃德》。而对于中国的普通百姓来说，“西班牙”这个词本身意义不大，需要把它放在“欧洲”这个地理范畴里，他们才开始有点概念。有些人通常会将西班牙与克里斯托弗·哥伦布联系起来，进而联想到美洲。
The famous ingenious hidalgo, Don Quixote by Cervantes. The dean says he has read Don Quixote at least three times. For the average Chinese person on the street, saying "Spain" means little to them. You have to place it in Europe for it to start ringing a bell. Some tend to associate Spain with Christopher Columbus and, consequently, with America.

一些中国人记得在学校里讲过塞万提斯的《堂吉诃德》，而那些关心政治的典型普通人则会对帕西奥纳莉亚（“热情之花”）的健康状况感兴趣，或者对佛朗哥给出自己怯生生的看法。另一些人对西班牙的唯一了解是一部几年前在中国放映过的、关于我们国家的名为《公牛》的电影。还有一些人，对我们国家唯一的记忆是国王胡安·卡洛斯最近的访问。
Some Chinese remember having talked about Cervantes' Don Quixote de la Mancha in school, while the typical politically-aware man on the street is interested in the state of health of La Pasionaria or gives his timid opinion on Franco. Others only know of Spain from a film called "Toro" that was shown in China some years ago and is about our country. And there are others whose only memory of our land is the recent visit of King Juan Carlos.

然而，我有幸遇到一个听说过巴塞罗那的中国人，你们猜猜是为什么？原来这个中国人非常喜欢足球，他不知道巴塞罗那（城市），但他知道巴萨队（俱乐部），这要归功于约翰·克鲁伊夫。
However, I had the opportunity to meet a Chinese man who had heard of Barcelona, and can you guess how? It turns out this man was very fond of football and knew not Barcelona, but Barça, thanks to Johan Cruyff.

当然，“加泰罗尼亚”这个名字对中国人来说毫无概念。不过，向他们解释西班牙国内各地区和民族的社会现实并不困难，因为他们生活在一个拥有五个自治民族的人民共和国里。北方的维吾尔族、内蒙古和宁夏回族，以及共和国南部的西藏和广西壮族。
Of course, the name "Catalonia" means nothing to the Chinese. In any case, it is not difficult to explain to them the social reality of the regions and nationalities of the Spanish State, because they live in a popular republic that has five autonomous nationalities: the Uyghur, Mongolia, and Ningxia Hui in the north, and Tibet and Guangxi Zhuang in the south of the republic.

既然我们正在谈论普通百姓，那我们就继续待在街头。中国的任何一座城市街道与我们的街道最大的不同就是车辆。
Since we are with the man on the street, let's stay there. The biggest difference between the streets of any city in China and ours are the vehicles.

……尤其是小轿车……小轿车被自行车和公共交通工具所取代……但这并不意味着在中国看不到小轿车……当然也有，但数量非常少……街上行驶的小轿车……几乎都是政府公车或游客专用出租车……不过在首都北京……能更频繁地看到更多的小轿车……包括欧洲品牌的，因为几乎每个大使馆都有两三辆车可供使用……
...especially passenger cars... passenger cars are replaced by bicycles and public transport... which is not to say that you don't see cars in China... of course there are, but in very small numbers... the cars you usually see on the streets... are almost all official vehicles or taxis for tourists... although in the capital, in Beijing... it is more common to see a larger number of cars... including European ones, as practically every embassy has... two or three vehicles at its disposal...

尽管街上车辆稀少，但请听听中国任何一座城市街道上的声音环境是怎样的。
Despite this scarcity of vehicles on the streets, listen to what the atmosphere of any given street in a city in China sounds like.

这段录音是在广州的一条大街上，下午 5 点录制的。我们听到的这种声音，可以延伸到中国的任何一座城市，无论大小。目前，噪音污染在中国受到的关注，比我们国家对大气污染的关注还要多。
This recording was made on an avenue in Canton at 5 in the afternoon. This sound that we have just heard can be extended to any city in China, whether large or small. Noise pollution is currently of greater concern in China than, for example, atmospheric pollution might be in our country.

最近，中国报纸发起了一场旨在减少噪音污染的运动。这种持续不断的按喇叭现象的解释如下：在中国的街道仍然属于行人和自行车，正如我们之前提到的，自行车是最普遍的交通工具。
Recently, Chinese newspapers launched a campaign to try to reduce sound pollution. The explanation for this continuous honking is as follows: The street in China still belongs to pedestrians and, of course, to bicycles, which is the most abundant means of transport, as we have already indicated.

那么，有一条法律规定，如果任何机动车撞到了人，无论是行人还是骑车者，而之前没有发出相应的喇叭声以警告可能的受害者，那么对车辆驾驶员的惩罚，要比在可能发生碰撞前用喇叭声警告过行人和骑车者更重。这就意味着，一个在城市里开车的司机，手几乎离不开他车辆的喇叭。
Well, there is a law that indicates that if any motorized vehicle hits someone, pedestrian or cyclist, without first having made the corresponding acoustic signal to warn the possible victim, the penalty imposed on the driver of the vehicle is greater than if, before the possible collision, they had warned the pedestrian or bicycle with a honk of the horn. This means that a driver circulating in a city barely takes their hand off their vehicle's horn.

总而言之，要做个比较的话，城市或公路上的交通状况可以与我们国家 30 年代时相提并论。甚至在不久前，主干道的十字路口才安装了红绿灯。除了北京，在其他城市，行人和骑车者很少会遵守灯光信号。
In short, to make a comparison, the traffic in the cities or on the roads could be likened to what existed in our country in the 1930s. It was even relatively recently that traffic lights were installed at the intersections of main streets. With the exception of Beijing, in the rest of the cities, it is rare for both pedestrians and cyclists to obey the light signals.

因此，在每个有红绿灯的十字路口，你都能看到一个类似岗亭的建筑，里面有一名交警，他会根据不同街道的车流量来手动控制红绿灯的开关。
For this reason, at every intersection where there is a traffic light, you can see a kind of sentry box with a traffic officer inside who opens or closes the traffic light according to the intensity of the traffic coming from one street or another.

尽管人们正投入巨大努力，使日益繁忙的交通适应城市的日常运转，但必须承认，还是会发生相当多的事故。在公路上也是有好有坏，我必须承认，当乘坐长途汽车行驶在中国公路上时，不止一次我不得不闭上眼睛，因为我预感到事故即将发生。
Despite the great interest being put into adapting the increasingly intense traffic to the daily movement of a city, it must be recognized that quite a few accidents occur. On the roads, there are also pros and cons, and I have to admit that while traveling by coach on Chinese roads, on more than one occasion I had to close my eyes because I saw a possible accident as imminent.

为结束这个关于交通的章节，如果不提一下司机、骑车者和行人之间的高度礼貌，那是不公平的，这实际上是中国公民与生俱来的一种品质。你很难看到两个中国人在街上或公路上发生刮擦或小碰撞后争吵。
To close this chapter dedicated to traffic, it would not be fair to forget the great courtesy among drivers, cyclists, and pedestrians, which is in fact something innate in Chinese citizens. It is very rare to see two Chinese people arguing after some scrape or minor collision they may have suffered on a street or road.

另一个非常值得在这个节目中讨论的有趣话题是在中国的旅游业。首先必须说的是，中国的酒店基础设施很差。
Another highly interesting chapter to comment on in this space is that of tourism in China. First of all, it must be said that the Chinese hotel infrastructure is poor.

他们最好的酒店可以与西班牙的三星级酒店相提并论，但必须承认，服务是完美的，甚至超过了我们国家一些五星级酒店。哦，顺便说一句，在中国，小费

是不存在的，取而代之的是微笑、鼓掌或者简单地用中文说声“谢谢”。如果你板着脸或态度不好，你在那里将寸步难行。
Their best hotels could be compared to three-star hotels in Spain, although it must be recognized that the service is perfect, even surpassing that of some five-star hotels in our country. Oh, by the way, in China, tips do not exist; they are replaced by a smile, applause, or simply a "thank you" in Chinese. With a sour face or bad manners, you will get nowhere.

虽然我们谈到酒店条件简陋，但必须承认，几乎所有为游客服务的酒店都在努力改善设施，以迎接夏季以及随之而来的更大规模的游客潮。
Although we speak of the precarious conditions of the hotels, it must be recognized that in practically all hotel establishments for tourists, they are working hard to equip them with better services for the coming of summer and, consequently, a larger influx of tourists.

然而，重要的是要看到中国人为给游客提供最大便利所做的努力，有时，由于他们过度热情的愿望，甚至会陷入与他们最基本的意识形态原则相矛盾的境地。下面就是一个例子。在我们一行 19 个西班牙人从广州飞往上海的飞机上，这架中国民航的三叉戟客机内部的扬声器里可以听到这样的音乐。
The important thing, however, is to realize the efforts the Chinese make to provide the greatest comforts to the tourist, sometimes, driven by their eagerness for excessive kindness, even falling into certain contradictions with their most basic ideological principles. Here is an example of what we are talking about. On the plane that took a group of 19 Spaniards from Canton to Shanghai, this was the music that could be heard on the internal speakers of the Trident of the Chinese airlines.

一首斗牛舞曲，一首西班牙斗牛舞曲。问题是，飞机上不只有我之前提到的 19 个西班牙人，其余的座位全都坐满了中国乘客，他们当然不知道自己听到的音乐来自何方。
A pasodoble, a Spanish pasodoble. And the thing was, it wasn't just the 19 Spaniards I mentioned earlier traveling on the plane; the rest of the seats were all occupied by Chinese passengers who, of course, had no idea where the music they were hearing came from.

（音乐）
(Music)

试图和一个中国人，尤其是一个年轻人，谈论婚姻、家庭、性等话题，会立刻让回答你的人脸红，更不用说你问的是一个女孩了。
Trying to talk to a Chinese person, especially a young person, about topics like marriage, family, sex, etc., means an automatic blushing from the one who has to answer you, and let's not even mention if the person you're asking is a girl.

但无论如何，慢慢地，在给予他们信任之后，还是可以在这方面获得一些信息，但总是相当保留，因为中国人非常害羞。
In any case, little by little, by gaining their trust, it is possible to obtain some information in that regard, but always with many reservations, as the Chinese are very shy.

“这是初婚，通过两个渠道。一个是经人介绍，另一个是……”
"This is their first marriage. It happens through two channels. One is through the introduction by another person, and the other is..."

“……通过别人的推荐认识，还有其他渠道是在同一个地方互相认识……”
"...they meet through recommendations from other people, and other channels are meeting each other in the same place..."

“……总的来说，是他们俩工作的地方……” 这段声音是在我们一群西班牙人与共青团的年轻人在上海青年宫交谈时录制的。尽管很害羞，但谈话慢慢热烈起来，回答也多了起来。在中国，一对夫妇只能有两个孩子。年轻人是如何看待这个问题，或者说计划生育的呢？
"...in general, it's where they both work..." This voice was recorded during a chat that a group of Spaniards had with young people from the Communist Youth League at the Youth Palace in Shanghai. Little by little, despite the shyness, the conversation became more lively, and so did the answers. In China, a couple, a marriage, can only have two children. How do young people see the problem, or in fact, family planning?

“现在，我们非常重视计划生育这项工作。解放后，大约十几年前，中国的人口大幅增加。一个人口众多的国家……”
"And now, we pay a lot of attention to this work of family planning. After the liberation, and about 10-something years ago, China's population increased by a large number, and a populous country is..."

“……落后和贫穷与人口有很大关系。现在对于年轻人来说，通常一对夫妇只有一个孩子，最多两个。”
"...backward and poor has a lot to do with the population, and currently for young people, a marriage generally has one child, and at most, two."

在中国有未婚同居的年轻人吗？情况是，这些所谓的“非法”伴侣会躲藏起来。然而，我们问了在上海与我们交谈的年轻人，他们是否真的知道有未婚同居的年轻伴侣存在。“共产主义的品德和作风是党对年轻人的指导方向，并且……”
Are there young people in China who live together without being married? What happens is that these so-called "illegal" couples hide. However, we asked the young people who were talking with us in Shanghai if they really know that there are couples of young people who live together without being married. "The communist virtue and style is the party's direction for the youth, and also..."

“……我们要求年轻人集中精力学习，不应该多想这个问题。当然，中国年轻人不喜欢谈论这些伴侣。”
"...we demand that young people concentrate their efforts on studying. They should not think more about this problem. Of course, young Chinese people do not like to talk about these couples."

在这方面，我们私下里获得的信息比我们的受访者给的要多一些。很少有年轻人能未婚同居，因为很难找到愿意租给所谓“非法”伴侣的住房。
In this regard, off the record, we obtained a little more information than what our interviewee gave us. Few young people can live together without being married due to the difficulty in finding housing that the so-called illegal couple can rent.

可以说，在这方面唯一能更多地过上未婚同居生活的，是那些要么在大学宿舍有自己的房间，要么租了房间以便完成学业的年轻学生。
Let's say that the only ones in this sense who can live together more without being married are the young students who either have their own room in the university residence or have rented a room where they live while they finish their degree.

需要重点指出的是，在中国，支配性行为的政治道德比天主教道德（例如支配我们社会性行为的道德）更为严格，尤其是在婚前关系方面。例如，虽然在中国堕胎对女性是合法的，但我们问，对于未婚女性的堕胎情况如何？“一个未婚怀孕的女孩可以堕胎吗？是的。”
What would be important to point out is that the political morality that governs sex in China is greater than Catholic morality, for example, by which sex is governed in our society, especially in relation to premarital relations. For example, although abortion in China is legal for women, we asked what happens with abortion for unmarried women. "Can a girl who is pregnant and unmarried have an abortion? Yes."

“……怀孕了。我们在工作和生产中有计划，在生育上也有计划。在生育问题上，我们不实行无政府主义。”
"...who gets pregnant. And we have planning in work and in production. And also planning in maternity. And anarchism is not applied in maternity."

……除了性话题……在生活的许多其他方面……中国的年轻人与我们的截然不同……
...apart from the topic of sex... in many other aspects of life... Chinese youth is radically different... from ours...

或许，应该在我们与他们之间的巨大差异中寻找解释，那就是美国的影响——牛仔裤、长发、大麻、流行音乐——尚未抵达中国。美国人和中国人之间的关系，尤其是年轻人之间的关系如何？“关于中美关系，自今年年初建立外交关系以来……”
Perhaps one should look for the explanation for that great difference

between them and us in the fact that the American influence of jeans, long hair, joints, and pop music has not yet arrived in China. How are the relations, especially concerning the youth, between Americans and Chinese? "Regarding Sino-American relations, since the beginning of this year when diplomatic relations were established..."

"……我们两国人民之间的关系已经开始发展。最近，美国商务部长访问了中国，在那次访问中签署了关于对外贸易、文化和科学交流的协议，以及……"
"...the relations between our two peoples have been developing, and recently the United States Secretary of Commerce visited China, and on that occasion, agreements were signed on foreign trade, cultural and scientific exchange, as well as..."

"……肯定还会有一些工业展览。我们认为这是好事。就我们而言，我们正在努力建设一个现代化的国家，我们需要先进的技术和工艺。"
"...surely there will be some industrial exhibitions. That seems to us to be a good thing. And for our part, we are striving for the construction of a modern country. We need advanced techniques and technologies."

"当然，我们主要依靠自己的努力，但我们也必须引进国外的先进技术。从这一点来看，我们认为与包括美国在内的外国发展文化和商业上的友好关系是有利的。关于影响……"
"Of course, we depend mainly on our own efforts, and we also have to introduce advanced foreign technologies. From that point of view, it seems to us that it is favorable to develop friendly relations, both cultural and commercial, with foreign countries, including the United States. And about the influence..."

"……随着我们旅游业的发展，不可避免地，外国人的生活方式，包括美国的生活方式，肯定会进入中国，这会……"
"...as our tourism develops, it is inevitable that the lifestyle, the way of life of foreigners, including from the United States, will surely be able to enter China, and that gives..."

“……在一定程度上对中国人民，特别是中国年轻人产生影响。”
"...a certain degree of influence to the Chinese people, especially to the young Chinese."

“据我们所知，这种现象已经出现了。例如，年轻人喜欢留长发。在我们看来，组织引导他们是很重要的。”
"And from what we know, this phenomenon is already appearing. For example, young people like to have long hair. And from our side, it seems to us that it would be important to organize them."

“……通过加强思想工作，我们也相信，依靠党的教育和我们现在正致力于的思想工作，这些影响是可以抵制的。”
"...by reporting on the ideological work, and we also believe that with the party's education and with the ideological work that we are now dedicating ourselves to, these influences can be resisted."

年轻人在他们的空闲时间做什么？当他们结束一天的工作或学习后，通常会去他们社区的青年宫。在那里，在一个根据他们的喜好和意愿布置和组织起来的场所里，他们会从事各种各样的娱乐活动，比如演话剧、看电影、阅读、做雕塑、绘画、打乒乓球，或者只是聊天，谈论政治，或者为什么不呢，谈论女孩，或者男孩。
What do young people do in their free time? Well, as soon as they finish their workday or studies, they usually go to the Youth Palace in their neighborhood, and there, in a place set up and organized to their liking and free will, they entertain themselves with things as diverse as doing theater, watching movies, reading, doing sculpture, painting, playing ping-pong, or simply talking—talking about politics or, why not, talking about girls or talking about boys in this case.

（音乐）
(Music)

那么孩子们呢？中国的孩子们是如何生活的？中国的孩子几乎整天都在学校度过。教育是义务的，当然也是免费的。一个孩子在几个月大时就会被送到他父

亲或母亲工作单位的托儿所。到了 7 岁，就进入小学。在那里，除了接受基础的通识教育外，他还会留在学校度过空闲时间，学习许多其他多样化的东西。
And the children? How do children live in China? Chinese children spend practically the whole day at school. Education is compulsory and, of course, free. A child, at just a few months old, is sent to the daycare center of their father's or mother's workplace. And at 7 years old, they enter primary school, where, apart from receiving a basic general education, they occupy their free time by staying at school, learning many other diverse things.

比如绘画、各种体育运动、戏剧、例如，唱歌。到了 14 岁，孩子们会参加一个考试，如果通过（大多数情况下都能通过），他们就能升入中学。
Such as painting, any type of sport, theater, for example, singing. At 14, the children are subjected to an exam which, if they pass, which is the case most of the time, they move on to secondary school.

需要特别指出的是，所有教育中心都在努力让孩子们学习一门外语，特别是英语。不信请听听上海一所小学 12 岁的孩子们是如何用英语唱歌的。
What would be important to point out is the great effort made in all educational centers for children to learn a foreign language, especially English. Listen, if you will, to how 12-year-old children from a primary school in Shanghai sing in English.

（播放孩子们用英语唱歌的录音）
(Recording of children singing in English)

这段录音是在北京晚上十点半听收音机时录下的。我们听到了一个节目的开场、一首音乐的介绍，以及一个用中文教的英语课程。
This recording was made at half-past ten at night while listening to the radio in Beijing. We have heard the presentation of a program, the introduction of a musical theme, and an English course in Chinese.

在吴福民教授的协助下，我们这次对中华人民共和国现状的短暂之旅即将结束。吴教授是南京大学文哲学院的院长，他在毛泽东去世后召开的第一次中国

共产党代表大会上扮演了关键角色。
We are now approaching the end of this brief journey through the current affairs of the People's Republic of China with the collaboration of Professor Wu Fuming. Professor Wu, dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters at Nanking, played a fundamental role in the first congress of the Chinese Communist Party held after the death of Mao Zedong.

吴教授在这次大会上阐述了一个论点，其核心是必须放弃对已故毛泽东的过度神化，并将国家的力量集中于最大限度地实践马克思列宁主义的基本原则。吴教授的这个在当时备受争议的论点，如今已成为中国共产党政策指导的前提之一。
Professor Wu developed before the said congress a thesis based fundamentally on the need to abandon an excess of mythification of the deceased Mao and to focus the country's forces on applying to the maximum the practice of the basic principles of Marxism-Leninism. Professor Wu's thesis, which was much discussed in its day, is today one of the premises by which the policy of the Communist Party of China is governed.

吴教授请求我们这群有幸成为他两小时学生的西班牙人，将下面这段话作为他的个人观点，特别带给我们国家的年轻人："我真诚地希望欧洲青年能够奋起，与西欧各国人民团结起来……"
Professor Wu asked the group of Spaniards who had the great honor of being his students for two hours to take this message to the youth of our country, especially, as a personal opinion: "I apply the sincere wish that the European youth can rise up, unite with the peoples of Western Europe..."

"……以解决欧洲面临的社会问题和进步问题。我绝对相信，人民的解放将由人民自己争取。"
"...to solve the social problems and the problems of progress that correspond to Europe. I have absolute certainty that the liberation of the peoples will be had by the peoples."

"……不同国家的人民应该互相声援。但归根结底，每个民族、每个国家、每个邦国的解放，是那个民族、那个国家、那个邦国自己的问题。那个民族、那

个国家、那个邦国本身应该团结起来……”
"...of different countries should show solidarity with each other. However, in the end, the liberation of each people, of each state, of each nation, is a problem of that people, of that state, and of that nation. That people, that nation, that state in question must show solidarity..."

“……努力找到自己的道路来完成这项宏伟的事业。”
"...and try to find its own path to undertake this gigantic cause."

“……也就是实现自身的解放。我致以最美好的祝愿，愿西班牙青年与西班牙人民一道，开辟出一条通往解放、进步和胜利的道路。最后，我祝愿西班牙青年能够……”
"...which is to achieve their liberation. I give my best wishes that the Spanish youth, together with the Spanish people, may open their path that leads to liberation, progress, and victory. And finally, I wish that the Spanish youth may..."

“……将马克思列宁主义的普遍真理与具体实践相结合。我是一个忠诚的马克思列宁主义信徒。我所作的声明纯属个人观点，绝无意强加给我所热爱和尊敬的西班牙朋友们。”
"...integrate the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete. I am a faithful Benedictine believer in Marxism-Leninism. I have made these statements as a very personal opinion; under no circumstances did I want to impose them on the Spanish friends whom I love and respect."

这就是中国的一部分。当然，我们需要更多的时间来更深入地探讨，特别是那些直接影响国家内外政策的话题。我们在这里试图用广播的方式，描绘这个拥有 8 亿 5 千万居民的国家在日常生活中的面貌。
This is part of China. Of course, we would have needed much more time to delve deeper, especially into the topics that directly affect the country's domestic and foreign policy. We have tried here to capture on radio what this country of 850 million inhabitants is like in its daily life.

我们感谢您的收听，并希望这几分钟的广播能帮助您了解一个虽然地理上离我们很远，但我们正日益加深了解的国家。音乐剪辑由阿尔贝托·博拉斯负责，音效控制是卡洛斯·卡尤埃 л а 。为您播报的是爱德华·博埃特。晚安，感谢您的收听。

We thank you for your attention and hope that these few minutes of radio have served to help you get to know something of a country that, although geographically very far from us, we are getting to know a little more each day. The musical editing was done by Alberto Borrás. In sound control, Carlos Cayuela. Eduard Boet spoke to you. Good night, thank you for your attention.